

FIGHT ON PROHIBITION CONTINUES IN SENATE

and Roads, or by Boat, Train or Electric

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

ORDER YOUR FALL SUPPLIES NOW

Last spring many farmers experienced difficulty in getting seeds, implements and fertilizers delivered before planting time. The car shortage is now worse than ever. The first of May saw a shortage of 116,444 cars as compared with a surplus of 30,000 cars a year ago at this time. That means a loss of approximately 200,000 cars in one year.

The only possible way to get fall seeds and fertilizer delivered to the farmer is by leading a freight car to the maximum. The average car shipment of fertilizer has been 21 tons. That means that one car could and must do the work of two this fall.

The only way the dealer and the manufacturer can assemble orders and ship them in full carloads is through having the farmers place their orders early. The farmer must also haul goods away from the car promptly upon arrival if each car is to do the full work demanded by the season.

All this may cause inconvenience here and there, but it is not a question of convenience; it is a question as to whether or not the farmer will be able to move all fertilizer out to the farms before seeding time. Farmers and dealers must co-operate in every way possible to help the railroads and manufacturers accomplish the task set before them.

Every pound of fertilizer placed on the wheat fields this fall means a material addition to next year's bread supply.

Late-Shipped Fertilizers
"Massachusetts Agricultural college is recommending that fertilizer be used after planting in all cases where it is not possible to obtain the supply prior thereto," says the county agent. "The abundant demand for fertilizer last spring caused serious delays in shipment and it is extremely advisable, therefore, that as far as possible the crops should have been planted at the proper time whether or not the fertilizer is available, making applications of the fertilizer after planting, if necessary."

With active soluble fertilizer which can be applied on the surface, it is quite practicable. If the fertilizer is cultivated in or scratched in the soil, the first rain will carry the material down where it is needed and the usual satisfactory results should follow.

Increased Food Production
The report of the state food supply commission of New York states that the number of tons of commercial fertilizer used last year in one school district amounted to 16,374 tons, while this year 19,343 tons will be used. This increase of nearly 3000 tons of fertilizer in one year in a single district shows that the farmers of New York are not only becoming better acquainted with fertilizers, but also that they are trying to do their bit towards increasing the food supply of the country.

The council of national defense has recognized the importance of the use of commercial fertilizers as a means of increasing food production and is actively engaged in helping to facilitate the movement of fertilizers from the mines to the farms.

ing material are exceedingly high and while there are urgent and untold demands for labor in industries pertaining directly and indirectly to the national defense. Schools should be continued in full efficiency, but in most instances costly building may well be postponed.

"During school hours and out of school, on mornings, afternoons, Saturdays, and during vacation all older children and youth should be encouraged and directed to do as much useful productive work as they can without interfering with their more important school duties. This productive work should be so directed as to give it the highest possible value, both economically and educationally. For children and youth in schools of all grades there will be need of more effective moral training, and provision should be made for this. While the war for the safety of democracy is in progress and when it is over there will be greater need for effective machinery for the promotion of intelligent discussion of the principles of democracy and all that pertain to the public welfare of local communities, states and the nation. To this end every schoolhouse should be made a community center and civic forum with frequent meetings for the discussion of matters of public interest and for social intercourse."

factory to the farm. The extraordinary car shortage makes this no small task.

Non-Perishable Foodstuffs
"The great need in crop production at this time, say those who are familiar with the world's food crisis, is in non-perishable foodstuffs—crops that enter into world trade and may be shipped, stored without danger of damage. These include especially the grains. Next to these come crops that may be stored for winter use, or may be canned, preserved or dried. Among these are potatoes and other root crops, also peas, beans, corn and the various fruits."

Sweepings May Injure Gardens
Many of the "thrifty gardeners" have an idea that street sweepings will supply the necessary plant food for the production of a good crop. This is what the Farmer's Guide says upon this subject:

"We are asked whether or not it would pay to haul street sweepings and use them for fertilizer. The best answer we can give to this question is the information furnished recently by the federal department of agriculture. In a recent bulletin it was shown that there was danger of applying harmful substances to the soil by using street sweepings, inasmuch as there is a great deal of oil and tar. There are so many automobiles and motor trucks in use in our cities today that it would be difficult to find a street where the dirt did not contain oil and tar. Formerly when such sweepings consisted principally of horse manure, dust and sand they could be used for fertilizing gardens with satisfactory results."

Last Defense of Nation
The last defense of the nation will be its food supply, declared Dean F. B. Mumford, of the Missouri College of Agriculture, recently. "Maximum production will come by widely extending the acreage of food crops, putting in by growing a maximum crop on every acre. Maximum crops may be aided by applying fertilizers, planting tested seed of known productivity, cultivating with utmost thoroughness, putting in more corn intended for live stock feeding in the silos, thus increasing the feeding value of an acre of corn and obtaining a maximum yield of some profitable crop for man or animal."

Enemies That Destroy Cabbage
Cabbage is frequently attacked by destructive insects, but in most cases these yield to prompt treatment.

Cabbage maggots are small white worms which burrow through the tender roots. The young plant is dead before the farmer realizes their presence. They do most damage to early planted cabbage. A tar paper disc around the plant is the most effective means of control.

For green cabbage worms spray with arsenate of lead or dust with Paris green. Whenever the same may be necessary, up to the time of heading.

For cabbage lice, spray with tobacco solution and soap, using enough soap to make a lather.

The Farm Boy's Training
"Every farmer boy's education nowadays should include a practical course in the use of machinery, such as the gasoline engine, cream separator, feed grinder, ensilage cutter, grain binder and tractor."

"It should include the practical operation of the grain drill, time sower, fertilizer distributor and manure spreader. It should include the use of the rake and horse fork."

"It should also include a practical understanding of the uses and effects of fertilizers, and the effects upon different soils and crops."

GIFTS FOR SYRIANS
Continued
whom he has had no direct word for many months. He is also commissioned to gather up as many as possible of the little engraved circles, which he may find there, and he hopes there may be many. According to the last word received, his people are in Harpoot, well, and under the protection of the American consul.

But to come back to the seal which is to accomplish all this. It is a tiny little engraved circle, this emblem of the family's influence in that part of the country—curiously wrought, in silver and made to fold inconspicuously into its innocent looking case. For many generations the Harpootians have been influential and well liked in the city of Harpoot and its environs, holding a large amount of property there, particularly with the Koordish chiefs who rule the mountain districts they have been on friendly terms often rendering them important favors.

Counting on the deep ingratitude of these mountain neighbors, Mr. Harpoot plans to send them in his cause. He will travel through Russia, down to Erzerdjand and from there send messengers bearing the impress of the precious seal to the Koordish chiefs. With their help and the convoy they can and will furnish, the Harpootians caught in Turkish cities will be able to escape to Erzerdjand. From there they will all return to America any way, Russia, and chief among their possessions will be, one seal, king of passports!

LORD NORTHCLEFFE, ENTHUSIASTIC GOLFER
WASHINGTON, July 6.—Although one of the biggest men in Great Britain today Lord Northcliffe (Alfred Harmsworth) finds time to cease his many activities for the game of golf. Lord Northcliffe is here to co-ordinate the work of the several British organizations already established in this country. He controls a chain of newspapers and magazines and exercises the power of the press, which is so vital a factor in shaping public opinion.



PRESIDENT WILSON SNAP-SHOTTED WHILE WALKING AND WHILE AT HIS DESK

WILSON ISN'T JARRED BY WAR; HE'S FIT AS A FIDDLE; FUN WITH WORK

BY GILSON GARDNER

President Wilson has not been jarred by the war. In health he never was better. He is up to date on his mail and appears less worried than at any time since he assumed the presidency. He gets up at 5 every morning and goes for a horseback ride with Mrs. Wilson. They go by motor to the old mill in Rock Creek park, where the horses are waiting, and after an hour or two of exercise return to the city for a bath and breakfast. By 8:30 he is ready for his mail.

The president has adopted a new system in handling his personal mail—and much of his business is now distinctly personal. He goes to the office section of the White House only twice a week; then to attend cabinet meetings. At other times he does his work in the old or residence part. He has set a tier of filing cases behind his desk and indexes and files everything himself during the wartime this in-

formation until such time as it should be communicated. He has his typewriter in front of him on his desk and pecks away at it like a professor writing his history. His flag day speech was written on this machine and the original copy treasured by Secretary Tumulty in leather binding might be sent out as an advertisement by a typewriting firm.

Appointments are made for both morning and afternoon, but most of the personal business occurs in the afternoon. Interviews at the White House are followed by frequent trips to the capitol, and it is not unusual for Mr. Wilson to run over to the war department or the federal trade commission's office to see some man on business he wishes to straighten out at once. His visits to the capitol have become so frequent they no longer create surprise.

The president has not given up golf. About every third day he goes to the Washington club and plays 11 holes. By reducing the number he cuts out a couple of miles of the course and saves an hour which he can devote to his still his riding and golfing "hobbies," and the long-suffering secretary service men have had to add the equestrian art to that of riding motorcycles, driving automobiles, and long distance hiking and running.

About three evenings in the week the president goes out. One of these is sure to find him at the local vaudeville theatre, and another at some other theatre where there is no serious attraction. The serious in dramas does not appeal to Mr. Wilson. He takes his serious drama from real life.

Whenever Washington has had a stock company putting on the old favorites, as it has for a number of years, the president was sure to be there. He knows all the stock favorites and has had them as guests at the White House. Other evenings when not dragged out to some official function, he works in his study writing state department communications, reports on the progress of the navy, confidentially communicated by the secretary, and writes state papers to be signed by Secretary Lansing.

Any reports that Mr. Wilson is showing signs of wear under the life of more misadventure, it appears to be growing younger every day and never was in better physical form.

mat conditions he receiving the education and training necessary to prepare them for leadership in the future development of these countries. All these countries must needs go through a long period of reconstruction, industrial and agricultural. Our own trained men and women should be able and ready to render every possible assistance. It should be remembered that the number of students in our universities, colleges, normal schools, and technical schools is very small as compared with the total number of people of producing age—little more than one-half of 1 per cent. The majority of these students are young men and women who are becoming acquainted with the principles of democracy and all that pertain to the public welfare of local communities, states and the nation. To this end every schoolhouse should be made a community center and civic forum with frequent meetings for the discussion of matters of public interest and for social intercourse."

Therefore a right conception of patriotism should induce all students who can not render some immediate service of great value to remain in college, concentrate their energies on their college work, and thus be all the more ready and fit when their services may be needed either for war or for the reconstruction of our country and other countries when the war shall have ended.

"All schools of whatever grade should remain open with their full quota of officers and teachers. The salaries of teachers should not be lowered in this time of unusual high cost of living. When possible, salaries should be increased in proportion to the services rendered. Since the people will be directly and heavily dependent on the government for the payment of the expenses of the war, teachers should be willing to continue to do their work and do it as well as they can as a patriotic service even if their salaries cannot be increased. All equipment necessary for the best use of the time of teachers and students should be provided, as should all necessary increase of room, but costly building should not be undertaken now while the prices of build-

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THE STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK, July 7.—Week-end covering short-circuiting of the market on a very light turn over. Leading shares in the railway, industrial, metal and securities divisions scored extreme gains of 1 to 2 1/2 points. Among specialties the movement was more uneven, some of those listed advanced, notably General Motors and Distillers' Securities were heavy at times. Resulting in the rally with pronounced strength in St. Paul, Union Pacific and New York Central. U. S. Steel rose substantially fraction with shares of the same class. The closing was strong. Sales approximated 275,000 shares. Bonds were irregular, the Liberty issue holding steady at premiums of 1-50 to 2-50.

Cotton Futures
NEW YORK, July 7.—Cotton futures opened steady. July 25.00; October 26.16; March 26.28. Futures closed steady. July 25.40; October 25.57; December 26.32; January 26.12; March 26.25. Spot quiet; middling 26.70.

Money Market
NEW YORK, July 7.—Mercantile paper 5% Sterling. Sixty day bills 4.75; commercial sixty day bills 4.75; demand 4.75; cables 4.75. Gold: Demand 4.75; cables 4.75. Silver: Demand 4.75; cables 4.75. Government bonds steady; railroad bonds irregular.

Exchanges
NEW YORK, July 7.—Exchanges, 152,495,790; balances, 50,033,345; weekly: Exchanges, 3,515,033,335; balances, 278,834,738.

NEW YORK MARKET

Stocks	High	Low	Close
Allis Chalmers	29 1/4	28 3/4	29 1/4
Am Beet Sugar	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Am Can	105	105	105
Am Car & Fr	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
do pf	116	116	116
Am Col Oil	116	116	116
Am Hides L	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
do pf	70	70	70
Am Locom	70	70	70
do pf	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Am Smelt & R	112	112	112
Am Sugar Rfn	119 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/4
Anacosta	81	80	81
Atchafalpa	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Atlantic Gr	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Eastw Loco	71	71	71
Balt & Ohio	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Beth Steel A	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Cal B	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Cal Pete	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
do pf	51	51	51
Cast I Pipe Com	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
do pf	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Canadian Pa	159 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2
Cent Leather	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Cent Leather pf	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Chas & Ohio	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Chl & St W Com	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
do pf	32	32	32
Chic R I & Pac	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Chile	61 1/4	60 1/4	61 1/4
Corn Products	34 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4
do pf	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Cruella Steel	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Dis Gen Sug	110 1/4	110 1/4	110 1/4
Del & Hud	110	110	110
Del L & W	210	210	210
Don & Rio G	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
do pf	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Durham	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Erie	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4
do pf	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Gen Motors	158 1/2	158 1/2	158 1/2
Goodrich	46 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4
Gr North pf	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Gr N Oro eff	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Int Met Com	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Int Met Com pf	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
Int Mer Mar	84 1/4	84 1/4	84 1/4
Int Paper	35 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4
Kennecott	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kennecott So	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Kan & Tex	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Kan & Tex pf	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Lackawanna	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Louis & Nash	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Maxwell	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Maxwell 2nd	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Met Petroleum	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Met Steel	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Nat Lead	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Nat Lead pf	110	110	110
N Y Air Brks	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4
N Y Cent	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Nor & West	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Nor & West pf	101	101	101
Norfolk	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Pennsylvania	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
People's Gas	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Piedmont	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4
Pullman Co	140 1/2	140 1/2	140 1/2
Reading	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Rep Iron & S	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
St. Paul	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
St. Paul & N E	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
So Pacific	92 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Southern Ry	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
St. Louis	54 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
Studebaker	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4
Tenn Copper	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Texas Ave	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
Union Pacific	134 1/4	134 1/4	134 1/4
Union Pac pf	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4
U S Fed Alcohol	81 1/4	81 1/4	81 1/4
U S Rub	60 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4
U S Steel	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
U S Steel pf	167 1/4	167 1/4	167 1/4
U S Steel So	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Utah Copper	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4
Va Chem	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Wabash	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Wabash B	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Willam Overland	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Wis Cen	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Western Un	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4

terminated to advance and the

ASYLUM FOR THOSE WHO DELAY IN DRAWING MEN FAIL AT SUICIDE FOR NEW ARMY

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July.—The insane asylum looms here for any unfortunate who fails at an attempt to commit suicide.

Whenever an "attempted suicide" case is brought to the emergency hospital, a complaint is sworn out charging the person with insanity.

The would-be victim of self-destruction is taken to the county hospital and held under observation. If suicidal inclinations are not banished after a time, the patient is removed to the state insane hospital.

This plan, suggested by Dr. John P. Gilmer, emergency hospital surgeon, has been in operation two months, and



in that time has resulted in a material decrease in suicide attempts. An average of ten cases a week has been cut down to four.

"The desire to end one's life is abnormal, a form of insanity," says Dr. Gilmer. "No person in his right mind will try to destroy himself. Suicide is nothing but self-murder. It should be made as much a felony as taking the life of another."

Besides having a deterring effect on discouraged persons on the wavering line, we find that the new plan is reducing our ambulance calls. On a dull day we have as high as 45 ambulance calls, while on holidays the accident toll will run as high as 35 trips. The reduction of suicide calls is of considerable consequence in time saving."

According to Dr. Gilmer, the majority of suicide cases are among women suffering from nervous troubles. Many of them are quite young. Parental laxity and uncongenial home surroundings, he says, breed suicidal thoughts.

The remedy for the mania, therefore, lies as much in the home as in the courts and hospitals.

GEN. PERSHING'S YOUNG SON IS ALSO GENERAL—COMMANDS REAL "REGIMENT"

A real general's son is Warren Pershing, 8 son of Maj. Gen. J. J. Pershing, who is living here with his aunt, Miss Mary Pershing.

Dressed in a suit of regulation olive drab, given him by army officers in Washington, "Gen." Warren Pershing plays war and as son of a general



commands a troop of Omaha boys and girls who are proud to serve under him.

"If this war had only waited a couple of years father would have taken me to Europe with him," Warren declared. "If the war lasts long I'll be over there helping him lick the Germans. We'll lick 'em, too."

"If the war doesn't last, I'm going to West Point anyway."

"Gen." Pershing's "regiment" includes four boys and three girls. His "war office" consists of a camp chair brought back from the Pershing Mexican expedition and a military trunk which serves as a desk.

Warren has always lived in a military atmosphere. His aunts, who have raised him since the death of his mother and sister in the San Francisco fire, use military terms in their conversation and insist on military discipline at home.

When he is not drilling his "troops," Warren works in his war garden.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Prospects for setting in motion the draft machinery for the new national army by Monday, as planned by Provost Marshal General Crowder, were regarded today as remote since organization is complete in only eight states. Delinquent states probably will make it necessary to defer the first drawing till the middle of the coming week.

The method to be followed in making selections has not yet been disclosed by war department officials. The general outline of the plan, however, is indicated by the emphasis laid on the serial numbering of the cards, coupled with Secretary Baker's announcement that drawings will be held in Washington.

It is understood that when a single number is taken from the jury wheel, the man in each district whose card bears that number will be drafted. As each number is drawn approximately 20,000 men will be conscripted, or one from each exemption district.

Mass. Cards Go to Capital

BOSTON, July 7.—The work of copying the registration cards for the draft in this state has been completed by the force of clerks in the offices of Charles F. Gettemy, director of military enrollment for Massachusetts. It is expected that the cards will be numbered and ready to be forwarded to Washington tonight.

Gen. Brussloff seems to have been arranging a surprise on the Russian front, judging from the reports from Petrograd today of violent fighting in progress in the Pinsk district.

Apparently the Austro-German attention has been centered on the Galician district, where Brussloff's offensive opened last Sunday and only last evening the German official report recorded the resumption of heavy attacks by the Russians.

There has been no mention of any of the official statements recently of Continued to Page Six—First Section

MAJ. GEN. SCOTT OFFERS ROMANIA HELP

JASSY, Rumania, July 7.—Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff of the United States army, with other military members of the American mission to Russia, has arrived here from the Russian front.

The Americans were welcomed formally at the house of parliament, where a committee of welcome was delivered by Premier Bratianu and other ministers. In reply, Gen. Scott said that he had received from the Rumanian general staff a report concerning the needs of the Rumanian army, and that his mission would use all possible energy in order to see that these needs were satisfied.

PETROGRAD, July 7.—Milhu Root, head of the American mission to Russia, has donated \$500 rubles (\$2500) to the soldiers of Moscow. He was formally thanked for the gift by the mayor of the city.

Charles R. Crane and John R. Mott, secretaries of the American Red Cross, held at Moscow at which Archbishop Tikhon, formerly stationed in the United States, was named metropolitan of Moscow by popular vote. The metropolitan formerly was appointed by the emperor.

AMERICAN TROOPS AT WORK IN FRANCE

PARIS, July 7.—American troops are beginning work on the first section of the vast aviation training camp. Eventually this camp will be able to accommodate several thousand pilots.

NO POTATOES IN GERMANY

LONDON, July 7.—Hamburg, Altona and presumably most of the other German cities will again have no potatoes in the coming week nor will any be available until the new potatoes begin to come in. It is also almost impossible to obtain adequate supplies of fresh vegetables, according to advices reaching London today from the continent.

30,000 POUNDS OF POTATOES DESTROYED BY NEW YORK HEALTH AUTHORITIES

NEW YORK, July 7.—Thirty thousand pounds of potatoes were destroyed here today by the health authorities with a result that a shipper whose name was withheld, suffered a speculative setback. When the tubers which were of exceptionally fine quality reached here from the south the shipper ordered his commission agent to keep them off the market until higher prices were realized. These did not materialize and when the shipper instructed that the potatoes be sold, health officers condemned them as rotten.

AMBASSADOR PAGE ACTS IN CRUGER CASE

ROME, July 7.—Despite the severity of the Italian law in its imposition of secrecy regarding all proceedings in the investigation of criminal cases, Thomas Nelson Page, the American ambassador, hopes to be able to induce the Italian authorities to grant Joseph W. Griggs, the New York police agent now in Italy, permission to see and question Alfredo Cocchi, the slayer of Ruth Cruger.

Ambassador Page also is making every effort to obtain the extradition of Cocchi, counting upon the excellent relations now existing between Italy and America to aid him.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

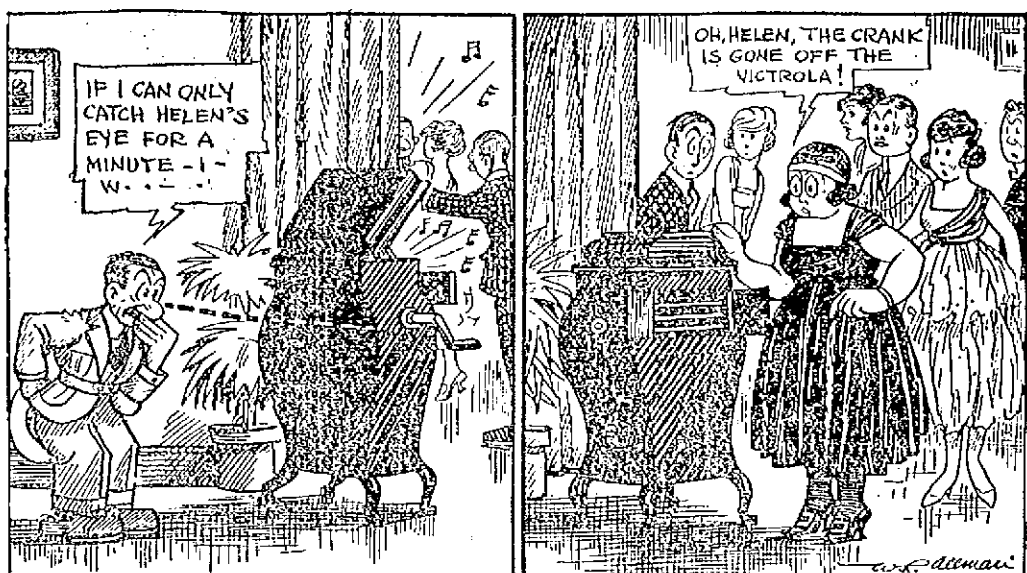
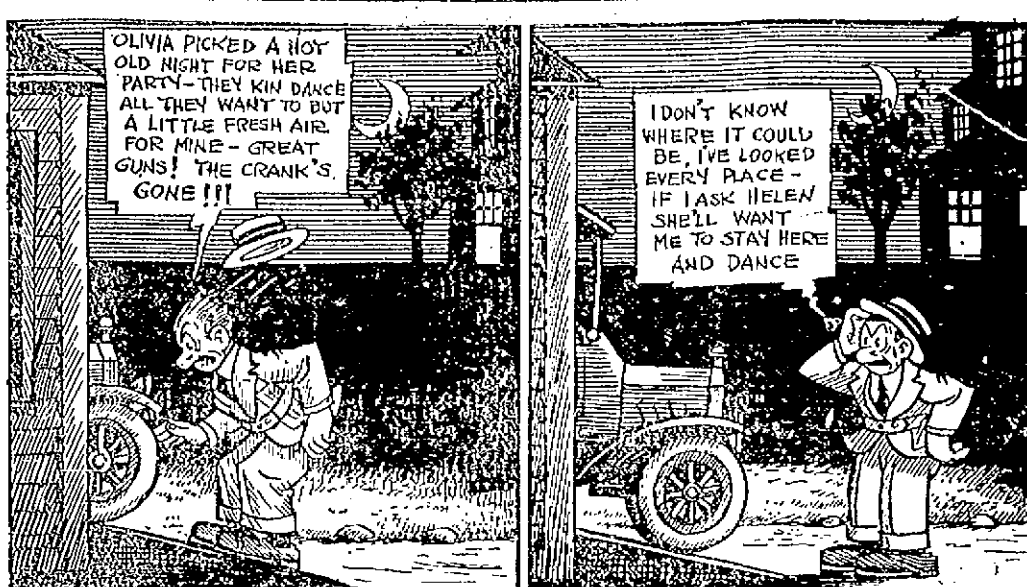
WASHINGTON, July 7.—Weather predictions for the week beginning Sunday for the north and middle Atlantic states are:

Occasional showers, temperature above normal but probably considerably cooler by the end of the week.

BRITISH ADVANCE

LONDON, July 7.—The British made an attack last night in Belgium east of Wytschate. The war office announces that the British line was advanced slightly.

The local evening newspaper is the paper that reaches the home when the whole family is there to read it. The Sun fills this field in Lowell.



TOM PUTS THE DANCE ON THE RUM.

CRITIC OF U. S. LOSES SOCIALISTIC BERTH

COPENHAGEN, July 7.—A despatch to the Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts says Jeppe Borgbjerg, editor of the Copenhagen Social Demokraten, has taken the place of T. Stauning, socialist minister without portfolio in the Danish cabinet, on the Scandinavian-Dutch socialist committee.

This will put an end to the parliamentary disagreements here arising from M. Stauning's participation in the recent socialist conference at Stockholm.

M. Stauning's activities at Stockholm were objected to by the Danish conservatives, who considered his participation in the conference incongruous because of his official position in the Danish government. They demanded his removal from the cabinet recently, but Premier Zahle declined to accede to the request.

Dr. Maurice T. Egan, United States minister to Denmark, likewise was reported in London despatches of June 30 as protesting to the Danish government against an interview in the Tageblatt of Berlin, in which M. Stauning at Stockholm was quoted as having said the United States was vainly publishing its peace aims and that its war

was a war of capital, retarding peace instead of hastening it. The Scandinavian-Dutch socialist committee, from which M. Stauning is now announced as retiring, was active in promoting the Stockholm conference.

EXPECT NEW PEACE BID BY HOLLWEG

LONDON, July 7.—The report that political developments of exceptional importance are being awaited in Berlin in connection with the session of the Reichstag now in progress is reiterated in a Berlin despatch to the Amsterdam Telegraph. The despatch says that Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg will deliver his speech to the Reichstag on Monday and that address will be delivered on the same day by Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, Vice Chancellor Helfferich and Vice Admiral von Capelle, minister of the navy. The vote of credit will then be taken.

Cable despatches yesterday said the chancellor's speech would be delivered today and that he was expected to make declarations which would serve as a basis for peace negotiations.

NO TRACE OF GIRL'S BODY

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt., July 7.—No trace of the Bradshaw child's body had been found by searching parties at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Deputies and citizens, working over a wide area under direction of Sheriff Worthen, expected to continue the search during the afternoon, but it was said that they were without definite clues because of conflicting statements made by Miss Hicks and Mrs. Kounstman.

County officials announced that the women would be formally charged with murder if the searchers brought in the body.

REDRAFTING OF RULES GOVERNING COTTON FUTURES TRANS-ACTIONS

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Redrafting of the rules governing cotton futures to eliminate undue fluctuations in price was discussed at a conference today between department of agriculture officials and officers of the New York cotton exchange. The conference took up also suggestions made by Lord Northcliffe for a co-ordination of dealings on American and British exchanges to stabilize international prices.

Old Town, Me., has the distinction of having two pairs of twins in the list of recruits for the regular army, one day last week. Henry and Louis Thibodeau and John and Thomas Gaudin are the boys.

HISTORIC PLACES IN N. ENGLAND

Thousands of Persons Who Made Their Indelible Stamp On Character

Of This Country Were Born In the New England States

New England, as the birthplace of thousands of men and women who have made their indelible stamp upon the conscience and character of the whole United States, is so crowded with historic places, events and characters that few who live within her borders are fully cognizant of their heritage. In this respect the New Englander may be likened to the native of New York whose country cousin can tell him more about the places of interest in that great metropolis than the native had ever suspected existed.

It is only when the places, events and persons of historic interest are chronicled in a compact booklet that the New Englander can obtain a full realization of the important part this section of the country has played in the development of the United States. Such a booklet has just been compiled by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and is being distributed by the New Haven railroad.

It is entitled "Historic Places of New England." It contains 60 pages of closely typed records of historic men and events that are of interest to persons from other parts of the country. There are nearly 60 photographs of monuments and buildings that have a national as well as a local interest; and there is also a large map of the New England territory upon which are marked with red lines the cities and towns of particular interest that are described in the reading matter.

The booklet is really a compendium of the industrial, educational, historical, religious and literary development of New England. It is doubtful if there is a corresponding area in the United States so rich in "shrine" as this section of our country. It contains the "first written constitution" adopted by a people that ever organized a government; was approved by the Continental Congress in 1780.

The first public school maintained by taxation was established in New England. These two facts alone would place the New Englander on a pedestal, for it is upon the principles of constitutional government and free education that the United States has made its democratic success.

Many famous men of literature, science and art have produced many of the brightest lights of the country, and names of Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Emerson, Bryant, Alcott, Whitier, Hawthorne and Alice Johnson are familiar to all. The names of the great English language is spoken. Among the great names of the country are William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Harriet Beecher Stowe are claimed as New Englanders. Morse, Goodenough, Whitely and Howe are among the inventors.

In education the names of Silliman, Dwight, Whitney and Eliot command respect, and the names of the great world, and in Berlin, Conn., was born Emma Hart Willard, the great pioneer in the higher education of women. To mention all the towns and cities in New England that are prominently associated with historical events would not be feasible except in a special booklet devoted to that purpose. There are over 150 such places chronicled in the booklet and identified on the map with red dots.

Boston has a rich heritage of historical men and events. Sixty-six distinct references are made in the booklet under the heading of New England's largest city. To mention a few others in the alphabetical order in which they are chronicled in the booklet, Cambridge, Mass., has the distinction of being the birthplace of the founder of one of Ohio's greatest cities, Cleveland. Gen. Moses Cleveland was born in Cambridge, Mass., where he was a member of the Revolutionary army in Canton, and Boston, Lexington and South Braintree are also associated with his name. Central Falls, R. I., was prominent in King Philip's war.

Itch in Historical Spots

Concord was the home of the Alcotts and Emersons. Thoreau and Hawthorne lived there. It was also the scene of conflict between British regulars and the Minute Men in 1775. More than 100 years ago in Coventry, Conn., James Montgomery Bailey, the "Danbury News-Man," lived in Danbury, Conn., where he was a member of the first free school, of which there is any record, supported by taxation. Deerfield was thrice victim of Indian warfare.

Gen. William Hull and Commodore Isaac Hull, heroes of the war of 1812, were born in Derby, Conn. Duxbury, Mass., was the birthplace of the names of John Aiden and Myles Standish. In East Windsor, Conn., was born in 1762, Jonathan Edwards, the great Puritan minister, who was the scene of an important battle in the Revolution.

Great Barrington was the site of many battles and also the home for many years of William Cullen Bryant. Guilford, Conn., contains many houses that date back to pre-Revolutionary days. It is also the town where Lyman Beecher, while fishing, met Roxanna Foot, grand-daughter of Gen. Andrew Ward, and afterwards married her. She was the mother of Henry Ward Beecher and Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Harford is another city that is rich in historical shrines. Here was the Charter Oak, the tree in which Connecticut's early charter was hidden. It was the home of Harriet Beecher Stowe, Charles Dudley Warner and Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain); Noah Webster, the lexicographer; John Piske, the historian; and J. Pierpont Morgan, the financier. Harford was also the birthplace of the famous abolitionist, Amos A. Phelps, who was a statesman and soldier of Revolutionary days, among whom were "Brother Jonathan," Trumbull, governor of Connecticut and close friend of Washington.

Lexington will be remembered throughout the United States for the part it played in the attack on the British in 1775. The Minute Man monument is located here. In Litchfield, Conn., was born George III, which was torn down in Bowling Green, New York city, and taken to Litchfield.

Warren, Mass., was the birthplace of J. A. M. Whistler, the artist. "Moll" Pitcher and Elbridge Gerry, the latter a signer of the Declaration of Independence, a governor of Massachusetts, and a

Vice president of the United States, were born in Marblehead.

Sixty Pages in Booklet

Daniel Webster made his home in Marblehead. He is doubtless better known today as the home of Yale university, but it has many historic memorials. It was here that Benedict Arnold, upon receiving news of Lexington, mustered on the green the guards, of which he was organizer and captain, and started for Cambridge. It was also in Marblehead that the town of New London, Sept. 6, 1781; and it was in New London that Nathan Hale was teaching school when the Revolution broke out in 1776.

Newport, R. I., is the site of the old state house, a building of historical importance. Northampton was the home of Jonathan, 1821. Providence besides being the place where Brown university was founded in 1764, has many historic shrines.

Plymouth is known as the landing place of the Mayflower company, and it was here that the first Thanksgiving was celebrated in 1621. Providence besides being the place where Brown university was founded in 1764, has many historic shrines. Quincy are both prominent in the United States history. The latter is noted among other things as the place where the first railroad in the United States was built, 1826-27. It was built to transport the stone for the Bunker Hill monument.

Presidents John Adams and John Quincy Adams were born in Quincy. Cyrus W. Field was born in Stockbridge, Mass. Many others could be mentioned, for the booklet contains the names of places, events and persons on every one of its 60 pages that are familiar not only to the inhabitants of New England, but to the people of the rest of the country. The booklet will doubtless be found useful for reference purposes.

13 HELD ON CHARGE OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLAGE

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Fifty-two persons, 13 of them women, were held today in \$1000 bail each on charges of unlawful assemblage. They were arrested last night, in a hall where speakers in a foreign language were advocating resistance to military registration. They will be given a further hearing tomorrow and in the meantime federal authorities will examine some of these arrests. Last night's raid is the third round-up on a large scale of persons accused of participating in a propaganda against military registration.

NO BILL IN MURDER CASE

BOSTON, July 7.—The grand jury today returned a no bill in the case of Mrs. Olympia Squillacioti charged with the murder of her husband, Alphonse Squillacioti, a banker and hotel proprietor in the North and District Squillacioti was shot and killed at his home last May and after an investigation the police arrested his wife who later obtained bail, an unusual proceeding in a murder case in this state.

BURGlar KEPT GEN. PERSHING FROM SCHOOL TEACHER'S LIFE

CHICAGO, Ill., July 7.—Gen. Pershing owes his position to a burglar! James J. Pershing, "Jack's" brother, "Jim," says the man who broke into his mother's store in the little town of Laclede, Mo., in the summer of 1882, started the military career of America's most popular major general. Otherwise John Pershing would have been a school teacher.

Jim is clothing salesman for Milton Ochs & Co. of Cincinnati, and lives here in Chicago.

"We ate, slept, fought and grew up together," says Jim. "Boys were few and things were quiet in our little home town, so John went a week when father turned the little country store that supported the family over to mother and left for St. Louis on a business trip."

"The night he left, a burglar broke into the store and dynamited the store nearly, frightening mother to death. She telegraphed John to hurry back."

"He was home again but a day, when he happened to pick up a local newspaper and read that there would be a competitive examination at Trenton, Mo., for entrance to West Point."

"Immediately he made up his mind to take the examination, and stuck to his determination in spite of the pleadings of mother."

"It was a happy day when the postman brought him a big important-looking letter from the government, announcing he had passed the test and was eligible for Uncle Sam's military academy."

There has been considerable talk of Jim's joining his famous brother in France.

"He really too early to say anything about my going to France," he answered.

"There is one thing I am glad to talk about, though. It has been said that war might make a president, and that many may be my brother John."

"Let me say John is in France to give his all to the cause of the Stars and Stripes. He cares for nothing greater than the opportunity to do his best for his country as head of the French expedition. He is ambitious only as a soldier."

"No matter how hard or close the times are," said the cheerful passenger, "my business is always growing."

"Sounds good!" said the doubting man in the next seat.

"I assure you, the cheerful passenger declared, "I'm a gardener."

James Pershing



QUEEN VICTORIA KING ALFONSO and CROWN PRINCE

XIII IN ALFONSO'S TITLE MAY BE FATAL

Alfonso, king of Spain, whose fall was predicted as a result of the unrest in his country, is a familiar figure to Americans by reason of our own little war with Spain nineteen years ago. He was then twelve years old, and his mother, Maria Christina, an Austrian archduchess, reigned in his name. Alfonso, the thirteenth king of the name to occupy the throne of Spain, was born on May 17, 1886, nearly six months after the death of his father, Alfonso XII. Superstitious Spaniards have predicted frequently that the ominous numeral XIII would prove fatal to Alfonso, although he has been most popular personally and has been considered a good ruler. In 1906 he was married to Princess Victoria Eugenie, daughter of the late Prince Henry of Battemberg and Princess Beatrice, daughter of the late Queen Victoria of England. The queen is an English princess, and her sympathies, with

those of Alfonso, have been pro-British in the war, against the opposition of a large and influential pro-German element in the Spanish court and army and industrial circles. Alfonso, prince of the Asturias, heir to the Spanish throne, was born May 10, 1907; he has three brothers and two sisters.

LOWELL GOES AHEAD ANOTHER U. S. STEAMER FITZGERALD TO GO ON INCREASE IN NUMBER OF CAMBRIDGE SUNK BY U-BOAT STUMP AGAINST CURLEY OF AUTOMOBILES ROOSEVELT AND GOMPERS CLASH "BONE DRY" AMENDMENT DEFEATED IN SENATE

In the annual report on the statistics of manufactures for 1915 the following appears under the head of cities:

The year 1915 marks the advent of two newly incorporated cities, namely, Attleboro and Revere, thereby increasing the total number in the state to 35. Besides Boston, which forms a class by itself with product value in 1915 of \$271,969,462, there were eight cities in the state the output of whose manufacturing establishments in that year exceeded \$50,000,000. They are in order of importance as follows:

Worcester. Fall River.
Lawrence. Cambridge.
Lowell. Brockton.
New Bedford.

These cities maintained the same relative industrial rank in 1915 as in 1914, except that Lowell advanced from eighth to seventh position, changing places with Cambridge which was seventh in 1914. Of these municipalities, the city of Worcester outstrips all others, recording a product value of more than one hundred millions of dollars (\$99,334,217). This, the record year in the history of manufactures in this city, had its source of increase in the output of the iron and steel industries, and the product of foundries and machine shops, for which there has been unprecedented demand during the past year. The net value of the product was practically one-fifth (19.9 per cent). Lawrence, third city in industrial importance, exhibits an increase over 1914 of more than \$8,000,000 in product value, the increase occurring principally in the woolen and worsted goods industry. A similar increase appears for Lowell, \$6,480,016, or 15.5 per cent, due, however, to activity in foundries and machine shops and other industries. The other important textile cities, New Bedford, fifth in rank, advanced from \$68,575,000 to \$82,245,312, an increase of 5.6 per cent, and Fall River, which, although maintaining its relative position, sixth in 1915, exhibited decline in product value amounting to \$1,295,433, or 3.1 per cent as compared with 1914, traceable to diminished output in cotton goods, the totals for this industry being \$45,527,731 in 1915 as against \$46,827,102 in the previous year. Lynn and Brockton, centers of shoe interest, and fourth and ninth cities, respectively, in industrial importance, exhibited opposite tendencies. In the case of Lynn, a loss in total product value for the city of one-half of one per cent appears, and a considerably higher rate of decline in the output of shoes, which industry suffered a loss in product value of \$2,978,735, or 9.9 per cent, as compared with 1914. Brockton, on the contrary, shows a gain of nearly 2 per cent, the total value of the product for the city, and in the output of boots and shoes, especially equipped factories for large scale production in men's shoes, and the filling of important war orders creating a situation entirely different from that of Lynn whose factories specialize in making shoes for women. The value of the output of the boot and shoe factories in Brockton was \$37,829,870 in 1915 as against \$36,032,665 in 1914. Haverhill, third city in importance, in the state in the shoe industry, held its position and showed an increase over 1914 not only in boots and shoes, which registered advance from \$28,319,953 to \$28,190,453, but also for the city as a whole, the total product value advancing from \$42,406,248 to \$43,920,075, or 3.5 per cent.

STATES-WIDE LISTING OF COAL SUPPLIES BY COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SAFETY

BOSTON, July 7.—The coal board of the state committee on public safety has begun a states-wide listing of coal supplies. Statistics are being compiled to show how much fuel is in bins in the manufacturing centers and how much more will be needed during the next year.

The Sun is read daily in more homes in Lowell than any other newspaper.

BOSTON, July 7.—Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald will take the stump this fall against Mayor James M. Curley, who will probably be a candidate for renomination. A forensic battle may be expected, as each man has already publicly attacked the other in the controversy started by Mr. Fitzgerald's criticism of the mayor's attitude in regard to breaking up the socialist parade in Boston last Sunday. The ex-mayor has charged the mayor with "treason" and the latter characterized the attack as "frothing."

"I do not see," writes Mr. Fitzgerald in a statement issued last night, "how anyone can expect me to answer such a wild, crazy and irresponsible statement as the mayor has made. The stump next fall discussing Mr. Curley's record."

The people of Boston like decency in public life and like decent conditions of public discussion, which I will prove before I finish the discussion of Mr. Curley's record. At present, Mr. Curley must not be permitted to divert public attention by personal attacks.

The frothing of a certain person is the characterization given by Mayor Curley yesterday to ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's charge that the mayor in his release of free speech for the socialists has been guilty of treason.

"The only individual," he said, "anxious to suppress the truth or to restrict free speech is the one whose acts, public or private, will not permit of thorough scrutiny or exposure to the world."

The speech on Boston common last evening was not directed against me, but was with a view to stifling free speech in general, as a measure of personal protection from the truth, which in its nakedness is sometimes hideous, though necessary."

Another exceedingly interesting feature of the statistics compiled by the commission on the fact that the automobile business profitable is indicated by the fact that the commission has issued during the first six months of the year 2308 licenses, as against 1814 in 1916, during the same period, there were but 1856 requests for such plates.

The number of original licenses issued this year, including both private operators' and chauffeurs', is 37,222, as compared with 27,046 last year. Renewals of both classes of licenses were 78,853, as compared with 53,562. The commission as conducted 575 examinations of applicants for licenses, this being an increase of nearly sixty per cent over last year's figure, which was 558.

HOVE.

Several minutes elapsed before it was possible to introduce Boris Bakimeloff, the Russian ambassador, and conclude the meeting. The president of the subcommittee, Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. Gompers found themselves sitting side by side.

It was at the close of an address by Mr. Gompers that the colonel was recognized by Mayor Mitchell. Gompers had declared that many laboring men were in such the same positions as the Russians under the old regime and read a telegram he said he had received last night from the president of the Federation of Labor of Illinois.

This message pointed out to explain the origin of the Russian revolution, being responsible for them, they resorted from employers on the back of labor.

When the ex-president had finished Mr. Gompers, evidently deeply stirred, started to rise to make rejoinder, but was pushed back into his seat by those who sat near him, while Mayor Mitchell, who, president, bowed vigorously with his head in an effort to restore order.

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WASHINGTON, July 7.—The American steamship Orleans of the Oriental Navigation company has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Four of the crew were drowned, but all members of the armed Naval Guard were saved.

The state department, announcing the sinking yesterday, withheld the place and the time of the attack.

As the first ship flying the American flag to brave a trans-Atlantic voyage after Germany announced her policy of relentless submarine warfare, the Orleans was given a great demonstration on her arrival at Bordeaux.

Members of the naval gun crew include William B. Crist, chief gunner's mate, Lynn, Mass., and Seaman Ernest B. King, Rutland, Vt.; David M. McQuigley, Claremont, N. H.; Edmund J. Norton, East Boston, Mass.

Four Americans on board.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The American steamship Orleans, sunk by a submarine, left here on June 18 with a cargo bound for a French port. She was commanded by Capt. Allen D. Tucker and carried a crew of 36 men, of whom 10 were American citizens.

After Germany announced her unrestricted submarine warfare in February the Orleans was the first American steamship to arrive in France, after leaving an American port. A vessel of 2308 tons, the Orleans was formerly the Aveland and later the Menantha, sailing under the Argentine flag.

Because of the scarcity of labor in the Calumet region in Indiana export coal heavers are receiving \$10 to \$12 a day, while teachers are receiving \$5 a day.

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BOSTON, July 7.—Ex-Mayor John F. Fitzgerald will take the stump this fall against Mayor James M. Curley, who will probably be a candidate for renomination. A forensic battle may be expected, as each man has already publicly attacked the other in the controversy started by Mr. Fitzgerald's criticism of the mayor's attitude in regard to breaking up the socialist parade in Boston last Sunday. The ex-mayor has charged the mayor with "treason" and the latter characterized the attack as "frothing."

"I do not see," writes Mr. Fitzgerald in a statement issued last night, "how anyone can expect me to answer such a wild, crazy and irresponsible statement as the mayor has made. The stump next fall discussing Mr. Curley's record."

The people of Boston like decency in public life and like decent conditions of public discussion, which I will prove before I finish the discussion of Mr. Curley's record. At present, Mr. Curley must not be permitted to divert public attention by personal attacks.

The frothing of a certain person is the characterization given by Mayor Curley yesterday to ex-Mayor Fitzgerald's charge that the mayor in his release of free speech for the socialists has been guilty of treason.

"The only individual," he said, "anxious to suppress the truth or to restrict free speech is the one whose acts, public or private, will not permit of thorough scrutiny or exposure to the world."

The speech on Boston common last evening was not directed against me, but was with a view to stifling free speech in general, as a measure of personal protection from the truth, which in its nakedness is sometimes hideous, though necessary."

Another exceedingly interesting feature of the statistics compiled by the commission on the fact that the automobile business profitable is indicated by the fact that the commission has issued during the first six months of the year 2308 licenses, as against 1814 in 1916, during the same period, there were but 1856 requests for such plates.

The number of original licenses issued this year, including both private operators' and chauffeurs', is 37,222, as compared with 27,046 last year. Renewals of both classes of licenses were 78,853, as compared with 53,562. The commission as conducted 575 examinations of applicants for licenses, this being an increase of nearly sixty per cent over last year's figure, which was 558.

HOVE.

Several minutes elapsed before it was possible to introduce Boris Bakimeloff, the Russian ambassador, and conclude the meeting. The president of the subcommittee, Mr. Roosevelt, and Mr. Gompers found themselves sitting side by side.

It was at the close of an address by Mr. Gompers that the colonel was recognized by Mayor Mitchell. Gompers had declared that many laboring men were in such the same positions as the Russians under the old regime and read a telegram he said he had received last night from the president of the Federation of Labor of Illinois.

This message pointed out to explain the origin of the Russian revolution, being responsible for them, they resorted from employers on the back of labor.

When the ex-president had finished Mr. Gompers, evidently deeply stirred, started to rise to make rejoinder, but was pushed back into his seat by those who sat near him, while Mayor Mitchell, who, president, bowed vigorously with his head in an effort to restore order.

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WASHINGTON, July 7.—The American steamship Orleans of the Oriental Navigation company has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine. Four of the crew were drowned, but all members of the armed Naval Guard were saved.

The state department, announcing the sinking yesterday, withheld the place and the time of the attack.

As the first ship flying the American flag to brave a trans-Atlantic voyage after Germany announced her policy of relentless submarine warfare, the Orleans was given a great demonstration on her arrival at Bordeaux.

Members of the naval gun crew include William B. Crist, chief gunner's mate, Lynn, Mass., and Seaman Ernest B. King, Rutland, Vt.; David M. McQuigley, Claremont, N. H.; Edmund J. Norton, East Boston, Mass.

Four Americans on board.

